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?ds

Set     Items   Description
S1      11919   LEGIONELLA OR PNEUMOPHILA
S2     141710   EIA OR ELISA OR (ENZYME(5N) (IMMUNE OR IMMUNO)(5N) ASSAY? -
             ?)
S3     986541   CHROMATOGRAPH? OR COLUMN? ?
S4       6701   POLYSACCHARIDE? ? (5N) ANTIGEN? ?
S5         11   S4 AND S1
S6      75660   POLYSACCHARIDE? ?
S7         67   S1 AND S6
S8          3   S7 AND S2
S9         14   S5 OR S8
S10       242   S1 AND S2
S11        11   S10 AND S3
S12        25   S9 OR S11
S13        16   RD S12 (unique items)
S14      1447   AU=MOORE N? OR AU=MOORE, N?
S15         1   AU=WHIPKEY M? OR AU=WHIPKEY, M?
S16      1408   AU=WELCH J? OR AU=WELCH, J?
S17         0   S1 AND (S14-S16)
?t 13/7/all

 13/7/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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09961437   99315814
 Molecular cloning and characterization of a locus responsible for O
acetylation of the O polysaccharide of Legionella pneumophila serogroup
1 lipopolysaccharide.
  Zou CH; Knirel YA; Helbig JH; Zahringer U; Mintz CS
  Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Miami School of
Medicine, Miami, Florida, 33101, USA.
  Journal of bacteriology (UNITED STATES) Jul 1999, 181 (13) p4137-41,
ISSN 0021-9193 Journal Code: HH3
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
  Complementation experiments, Tn5 mutagenesis, and DNA sequencing were
used to identify a locus (lag-1) that participates in acetylation of
 Legionella pneumophila serogroup 1 lipopolysaccharide. Nuclear magnetic
resonance analyses of lipopolysaccharides from mutant and complemented
strains suggest that lag-1 is responsible for O acetylation of serogroup 1
O polysaccharide.


 13/7/2     (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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09576450 98317017
Phase-variable expression of lipopolysaccharide contributes to the virulence of legionella pneumophila.
Luneberg E; Zahringer U; Knirel YA; Steinmann D; Hartmann M; Steinmetz I; Rohde M; Kohl J; Frosch M
Institut fur Hygiene und Mikrobiologie, Universitat Wurzburg, 97080 Wurzburg, Germany. elueneberg@hygiene.uni-wuerzburg.de
Journal of experimental medicine (UNITED STATES) Jul 6 1998, 188 (1) p49-60, ISSN 0022-1007 Journal Code: I2V
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
With the aid of monoclonal antibody (mAb) 2625, raised against the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) of Legionella pneumophila serogroup 1, subgroup OLDA, we isolated mutant 811 from the virulent wild-type strain RC1. This mutant was not reactive with mAb 2625 and exhibited an unstable phenotype, since we observed an in vitro and in vivo switch of mutant 811 to the mAb 2625-positive phenotype, thus restoring the wild-type LPS. Bactericidal assays revealed that mutant 811 was lysed by serum complement components, whereas the parental strain RC1 was almost serum resistant. Moreover, mutant 811 was not able to replicate intracellularly in macrophage-like cell line HL-60. In the guinea pig animal model, mutant 811 exhibited significantly reduced ability to replicate. Among recovered bacteria, mAb 2625-positive revertants were increased by fourfold. The relevance of LPS phase switch for pathogenesis of Legionella infection was further corroborated by the observation that 5% of the bacteria recovered from the lungs of guinea pigs infected with the wild-type strain RC1 were negative for mAb 2625 binding. These findings strongly indicate that under in vivo conditions switching between two LPS phenotypes occurs and may promote adaptation and replication of L. pneumophila . This is the first description of phase-variable expression of Legionella LPS.

13/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09218698 97398058
Designing the latex test system for express identification of legionella in the external medium and clinical materials]
Razrabotka lateksnoi test-sistemy dlia uskorennoi identifikatsii vozbuditelia legionelleza vo vneshnei srede i v klinicheskom materiale.
Eruslanov BV; Borzenkov VN; Pecherskikh EI; Svetoch EA; Urakov NN
State Scientific Center of Applied Microbiology, Obolensk.
Vestnik Rossiiskoi akademii meditsinskikh nauk (RUSSIA) 1997, (6) p40-4, ISSN 0869-6047 Journal Code: BL9
Languages: RUSSIAN Summary Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract
A highly sensitive latex test system for identification of Legionella in the external medium and clinical materials have been designed. Protein antigens and polysaccharide components of the outer membrane of the agent were analyzed. Proteins having a molecular mass of 45, 29, and 24 kDa, as well as a polysaccharide component of LPS were found to be common for all L. pneumophila species. Highly affinic immunoglobulins to the antigenic components obtained were covalently linked with latex particles. The test system developed does not give cross-reactions with other

microorganisms. The sensitivity of the system is 10(4) COE/ml. Testing water and clinical material samples confirmed that the developed system is more sensitive than the bacteriological method and the direct fluorescence test. In addition, the system is simple to use, cost-effective, it requires little time (no more than 5 min).

13/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08294092 95271017
Characterisation of Legionella pneumophila antigen in urine of guinea pigs and humans with Legionnaires' disease.
Williams A; Lever MS
Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Salisbury, Wiltshire, U.K.
Journal of infection (ENGLAND) Jan 1995, 30 (1) p13-6, ISSN 0163-4453 Journal Code: IG9
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
To study and develop the urinary antigen detection assay, urine was obtained from aerosol infected guinea pigs. The appearance of Legionella pneumophila antigen in guinea pig urine was then compared with that detected in urine from human Legionnaires' Disease (LD) cases. This study demonstrated that the antigen expressed in the experimental model of LD was of identical molecular weight, reacted almost identically in an ELISA based assay and in Western blots with the antigen found in human urine. The guinea pig urine can therefore be used as a reliable, consistent and controllable source of antigen for use in the urinary antigen assay.

13/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07851841 93257127
Cleavage of tumor necrosis factor-alpha by Legionella exoprotease.
Hell W; Essig A; Bohnet S; Gatermann S; Marre R
Institute for Medical Microbiology, Medical University of Lubeck, Germany.
APMIS (DENMARK) Feb 1993, 101 (2) p120-6, ISSN 0903-4641 Journal Code: AMS
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The role of the major secretory protein of Legionella pneumophila , a zinc protease, in Legionella infection is not known. Since an important step of the host reaction in Legionnaires' disease is the production of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) by alveolar macrophages, we studied the interaction of Legionella protease and U-937 cells with respect to TNF-alpha. The Legionella protease was purified by fractionated precipitation, gel filtration and hydrophobic interaction chromatography . The purified enzyme was added to U-937 cells, a promyelocytic cell line. In the supernatants of PMA-treated U-937 cells we found low concentrations of TNF-alpha after incubation with protease. Therefore we pursued the hypothesis of direct enzymatic degradation of TNF-alpha by Legionella protease. Enzymatic cleavage of TNF-alpha was proven by SDS-PAGE, ELISA and TNF-alpha bioassay with L-929 cells. The degradation of TNF-alpha by

the Legionella protease was shown in all three systems. Enzymatic degradation of TNF-alpha might be important for the pathogenesis of Legionnaires' disease.

13/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07355156 91140085
Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for Legionella pneumophila using 60-kDa protein antigen]
Morimoto T
Department of Clinical Pathology, Juntendo University School of Medicine.
Kansenshogaku zasshi (JAPAN) Nov 1990, 64 (11) p1454-61, ISSN 0387-5911 Journal Code: IJR
Languages: JAPANESE Summary Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE English Abstract
The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) has been evaluated for the detection of antibodies against Legionella pneumophila . Three-grade antigens were prepared from Legionella pneumophila serogroup I. Crude antigen was made by enzyme digestion, sonication and centrifugation and then became half pure by ammonium sulfate precipitation. It was purified to form 60-kDa protein antigen by size-exclusion chromatography on a Sephacryl S400 column and ion-exchanged chromatography on a DEAE-5PW column . 60-kDa protein antigen was the most sensitive of the three antigens, but more cross reactive to K. pneumoniae type II than the other two antigens. It is suggested that crossreaction occurs on the grounds whether 60-kDa protein is antigen common to L. pneumophila serogroup I and K. pneumoniae type II or antigens of such two bacteria co-exist on 60-kDa protein.

13/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05741904 90174821
Etiology of community-acquired pneumonia in children based on antibody responses to bacterial and viral antigens.
Claesson BA; Trollfors B; Brolin I; Granstrom M; Henrichsen J; Jodal U; Juto P; Kallings I; Kanclerski K; Lagergard T; et al
Department of Pediatrics, University of Goteborg, Sweden.
Pediatric infectious disease journal (UNITED STATES) Dec 1989, 8 (12) p856-62, ISSN 0891-3668 Journal Code: OXJ
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The serologic responses to bacterial and viral antigens were determined in paired serum samples from 336 children, ages 1 month to 15 years, with roentgenographically verified community-acquired pneumonia. Significant increases in antibodies against one agent were found in 40% and against two or more agents in 8% of the children. There were significant increases in antibodies against respiratory syncytial virus in 20%, viruses of the influenza-parainfluenza group in 6% and adenovirus in 3%. A serologic response to one or more of the pneumococcal antigens used (type-specific capsular polysaccharide , C-polysaccharide and pneumolysin) was demonstrated in 13% of the patients. Ten percent of the children had

significant increases in antibodies against Mycoplasma pneumoniae. Only three patients had increases against Haemophilus influenzae type b and one each against Legionella pneumophila and Chlamydia. Respiratory syncytial virus was the predominant etiologic agent in young children whereas M. pneumoniae was more frequent in the older age group.

13/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05506104 89176858
Vaccination with the major secretory protein of Legionella pneumophila induces cell-mediated and protective immunity in a guinea pig model of Legionnaires' disease.
Blander SJ; Horwitz MA
Department of Medicine, UCLA School of Medicine 90024.
Journal of experimental medicine (UNITED STATES) Mar 1 1989, 169 (3) p691-705, ISSN 0022-1007 Journal Code: I2V
Contract/Grant No.: AI-22421, AI, NIAID
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
We have examined the capacity of the major secretory protein (MSP) of Legionella pneumophila to induce humoral, cell-mediated, and protective immunity in a guinea pig model of Legionnaires' disease. MSP was purified to homogeneity by ammonium sulfate precipitation, molecular sieve chromatography , and ion-exchange chromatography . The purified MSP was nonlethal and nontoxic to guinea pigs upon subcutaneous administration. Guinea pigs immunized with a sublethal dose of aerosolized L. pneumophila or a subcutaneous dose of MSP developed a strong cell-mediated immune response to MSP. Such guinea pigs exhibited marked splenic lymphocyte proliferation and cutaneous delayed-type hypersensitivity to MSP in comparison with control animals. Guinea pigs immunized with MSP also developed a strong humoral immune response to MSP, as assayed by an ELISA . The median reciprocal antibody titer was 362 (range 45 to greater than 2,048) for immunized animals compared with less than 8 for controls. In contrast, guinea pigs immunized with a sublethal dose of L. pneumophila failed to develop anti-MSP antibody. Guinea pigs immunized with MSP and then challenged with a lethal aerosol dose of L. pneumophila exhibited highly significant protective immunity in each of five consecutive experiments. MSP induced protective immunity in dose-dependent fashion (40 greater than 10 greater than 2.5 greater than 0.6 micrograms MSP); vaccination with two doses of as little as 2.5 micrograms MSP induced significant protective immunity (p = 0.01, Fisher's Exact Test, two-tailed). Altogether, 21 (81%) of 26 animals immunized with 40 micrograms MSP survived challenge compared with 0 (0%) of 26 sham-immunized control animals (p = 7 x 10(-10), Fisher's Exact Test, two-tailed). MSP-immunized but not control guinea pigs were able to limit L. pneumophila multiplication in their lungs. This study demonstrates that (a) guinea pigs sublethally infected with L. pneumophila develop a strong cell-mediated immune response to MSP; (b) guinea pigs immunized with MSP develop a strong humoral and cell-mediated immune response to MSP; (c) guinea pigs immunized with MSP develop a very high level of protective immunity to lethal aerosol challenge with L. pneumophila ; and (d) MSP-immunized animals are able to limit L. pneumophila multiplication in their lungs. MSP, an extracellular protein of an intracellular pathogen, has potential as a vaccine for the prevention of Legionnaires' disease.

Secretory molecules of other intracellular pathogens may also have vaccine potential.

13/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05478557 88139714
Production and characterization of monoclonal antibodies directed against Bordetella pertussis lipopolysaccharide.
Gustafsson B; Lindquist U; Andersson M
Department of Vaccine Production, National Bacteriological Laboratory, Stockholm, Sweden.
Journal of clinical microbiology (UNITED STATES) Feb 1988, 26 (2) p188-93, ISSN 0095-1137 Journal Code: HSH
Contract/Grant No.: 200-84-0752
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Hybrid cell lines producing monoclonal antibodies against Bordetella pertussis lipopolysaccharide (LPS) were established. The specificity of the antibodies was ascertained by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and ELISA -inhibition experiments with LPS and delipidated polysaccharide fragments (PS-1 and PS-2) prepared from B. pertussis LPS. Monoclonal antibody 9-1-H5 reacted with B. pertussis LPS only, whereas monoclonal antibodies 6-4-H6 and 9-2-A8 reacted with PS-1 and PS-2 as well as B. pertussis LPS. The antibodies did not react with LPS prepared from B. parapertussis and B. bronchiseptica in an LPS-specific ELISA . A monoclonal antibody-based sandwich ELISA was developed for detection of B. pertussis LPS. This assay had a detection limit of B. pertussis LPS in concentrations ranging from 0.16 to 0.32 microgram/ml. The assay was also shown to be specific for the detection of whole B. pertussis bacteria. No cross-reactions were observed with strains of Branhamella catarrhalis, Neisseria meningitidis, Streptococcus miteor, Haemophilus influenzae, or Legionella pneumophila . The monoclonal antibodies might be useful for the detection of soluble antigens and whole bacteria in clinical samples and for studies of the immunochemical structure of B. pertussis LPS.

13/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04062206 85030933
Onset and duration of urinary antigen excretion in Legionnaires disease.
Kohler RB; Winn WC Jr; Wheat LJ
Journal of clinical microbiology (UNITED STATES) Oct 1984, 20 (4) p605-7, ISSN 0095-1137 Journal Code: HSH
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The purposes of this study were to determine whether antigen is excreted by patients with Legionnaires disease early enough after the onset of symptoms to be useful for making therapeutic decisions and whether antigen excretion ends when successful treatment is concluded. Specific antigen was detected in the urine of 14 (88%) of 16 patients with Legionnaires disease during days 1 to 3 of symptoms, 33 (80%) of 41 patients during days 4 to 7, 25 (89%) of 28 patients during days 8 to 14, and 11 of 11 patients after

day 14, by solid-phase immunoassays for serogroup 1 Legionella pneumophila antigen. Antigen excretion persisted for 42 days or longer after the onset of treatment in at least 15 patients. The longest documented duration of excretion was 326 days. We conclude that antigen can be detected approximately as often early after symptoms begin as later, allowing meaningful therapeutic decisions to be made, but that prolonged antigen excretion may negate the diagnostic value of urinary antigen detection for relapsing or recurrent L. pneumophila pneumonia.

13/7/11 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11166075 BIOSIS NO.: 199799787220
The consequences of the intracellular retention of pathogen-derived T-cell-independent antigens on protein presentation to T cells.
AUTHOR: Leyva-Cobian Francisco(a); Outschoorn Ingrid M; Carrasco-Marin Eugenio; Alvarez-Dominguez Carmen
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Serv. Immunol., Hosp. Univ., Inst. Nac. Salud, 39008 Santander**Spain
1997
JOURNAL: Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology 85 (1):p1-15 1997
ISSN: 0090-1229
DOCUMENT TYPE: Literature Review
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Intracellular pathogens can be considered as particulate antigens chemically composed of a complex mixture of T-cell-dependent antigens (TD) (peptides and proteins) and T-cell-independent antigens (TI) (glycolipids and complex polysaccharides). A large range of saccharides (from oligosaccharides to complex polysaccharides) derived from pathogenic microorganisms are being isolated and characterized. They are currently implicated in signaling systems and concomitant host-parasite relationships. However, there are not many structure-function relationships described for these pathogens. This is particularly true of polysaccharides. In this report we have reviewed the role of defined TI antigens in the processing and presentation of defined TD antigens to specific T cells by antigen-presenting cells (APC). We also considered the importance of some of the chemical characteristics shared by different carbohydrates implicated in the inhibition of antigen presentation. These findings are discussed in relation to the clear immunopathological consequences of long retention periods of complex carbohydrate molecules derived from intracellular parasites inside certain APC and the absence of antigen presentation impairment in physiological situations such as the removal of senescent or damaged red blood cells by splenic macrophages or intracellular accumulation of carbohydrates in colostrum and milk macrophages during lactation.

13/7/12 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

03979353 BIOSIS NO.: 000076064919
DETECTION OF LEGIONELLA ANTIBODIES BY ENZYME LINKED IMMUNO SORBENT

ASSAY USING WHOLE CELL AND CARBOHYDRATE ANTIGENS
AUTHOR: WESTFALL H N; MYERS W F; WEISS E
AUTHOR ADDRESS: NAVAL MED. RES. INST., BETHESDA, MD 20814, USA.
JOURNAL: MICROB ECOL 8 (4). 1983. 287-298.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Microbial Ecology
CODEN: MCBEB
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: A highly sensitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) is described for the detection of serum anti-Legionella antibodies that can also be used for the detection of antigen. L. pneumophila serogroups 1 and 3 (Philadelphia 2 and Bloomington 2), L. bozemanii (WIGA), and L. micdadei (Tatlock) were grown in diphasic medium consisting of charcoal yeast extract agar (CYE) overlayed with yeast extract medium for the production of whole cell antigen and CYE for the extracton of carbohydrate antigen. The whole cells were inactivated with 0.5% formalin. The carbohydrate was obtained from the supernatant of cells resuspended twice in phosphate buffered saline. The antigen was sterilized and concentrated by filtration and purified by chromatogaphy through a Sepharose 4B column . The highest MW fractions were used for chemical characterization, which confirmed the carbohydrate nature of the antigen, and for micro-ELISA . Titers ranging from 5 .times. 103 to 3 .times. 105 (inverse of serum dilutions) were obtained from rabbit sera collected after 1, 2 or 3 injections of whole cells. The titers were somewhat higher and more consistent with the higher of 2 antigen concentrations used (5 or 15 .mu.g/ml protein or dry wt) and with the carbohydrate rather than the whole cell antigen. The reactions were serogroup- and species-specific and only low titers were obtained with some of the heterologous antigens. The sensitivity and specificity of the reactions were not diminished when as many as 4 antigens were mixed in the same well. Thus, the micro-ELISA can be used as a test of highly specific antigens and a screening test with mixtures of antigens. A preliminary test with Legionella -containing water specimen concentrates and high-titer rabit sera indicated that the micro-ELISA can also be used for the detection of antigen.

13/7/13 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

03645492 BIOSIS NO.: 000074061069
ISOLATION OF A SEROGROUP 1 SPECIFIC ANTIGEN FROM LEGIONELLA- PNEUMOPHILA
AUTHOR: FLESHER A R; JENNINGS H J; LUGOWSKI C; KASPER D L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: CHANNING LAB., 180 LONGWOOD AVE., BOSTON, MA 02115.
JOURNAL: J INFECT DIS 145 (2). 1982. 224-233.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Infectious Diseases
CODEN: JIDIA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Outer membrane material was extracted from a serogroup 1 strain of L. pneumophila using ethylenediaminetetraacetate. Ferritin-conjugated antiserum reacted only at the surface of the organism, as seen by EM. Outer membrane material was fractionated into 5 peaks by molecular sieve chromatography using a gel that had been

equilibrated in a buffer containing sodium deoxycholate. One resolved peak (.apprx. 4 .times. 104 daltons) was highly active serologically. When rechromatographed in the absence of sodium deoxycholate, material from this peak reaggregated to .apprx. 106 daltons. The serologic activity of this antigen was restricted to L. pneumophila serogroup 1, although minor cross-reactions with strains of serogroups 2 and 4 were detected using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The antigen was < 10% carbohydrate, 15% protein. 1.1% phosphate and the remainder lipid of unknown composition. Neither 2-keto-3-deoxyoctonate nor heptose was detected; the antigen did not induce a Shwartzman reaction. Only 1 band was seen on sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

13/7/14 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

03500679 BIOSIS NO.: 000073003759
DETECTION OF LEGIONELLA- PNEUMOPHILA CAPSULAR-LIKE ENVELOPE ANTIGENS BY A DOUBLE ANTIBODY SANDWICH ENZYME LINKED IMMUNO SORBENT ASSAY
AUTHOR: SMITH R A; DIGIORGIO S; DARNER J; WILHELM A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. MICROBIOL. IMMUNOL., WRIGHT STATE UNIV. COLL. SCI. ENG., DAYTON, OHIO 45435.
JOURNAL: AFR J CLIN EXP IMMUNOL 2 (2). 1981. 123-128.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: African Journal of Clinical and Experimental Immunology
CODEN: AJCID
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The capsular-like envelope materials of L. pneumophila strains Togus 1 and Philadelphia 1 were isolated by column chromatography . The antibody raised in rabbits to these 2 antigens did not cross-react in gel diffusion. Using a double-antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA] with these antisera and respective conjugates, as little as 50 ng/ml of the envelope carbohydrate material could be detected. ELISA was specific in detecting the homologous antigen as no strain cross-reactivity was noted.

13/7/15 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05339000 EMBASE No: 1993107085
Rapid diagnostic methods in respiratory infections
Kalin M.; Grandien M.
Section of Infectious Diseases, Department of Clinical Microbiology, Karolinska Hospital,S-104 01 Stockholm Sweden
Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases (CURR. OPIN. INFECT. DIS.) (United Kingdom) 1993, 6/2 (150-157)
CODEN: COIDE ISSN: 0951-7375
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Rapid diagnostic methods are important in managing respiratory tract infections and in identifying epidemics at an early stage. In viral infections, diagnosis may be obtained in 1 to 5 hours by the detection of

viral antigens or nucleic acids directly in the clinical specimen. During the past year, excellent reports have been published on the use of such methods for diagnosis of the influenza, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial, rhino-, and adenoviruses. Polymerase chain reaction and sensitive immunoassays can also be used to detect other agents not normally present in the airways, ie, Mycoplasma, Chlamydia, Legionella , and Pneumocystis organisms and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. In the management of bacterial pneumonia, however, gram stain of sputum with an assessment of sputum quality and bacterial numbers is still very useful because the mere presence of the commonly causative bacteria does not imply a causative diagnosis. Detection of soluble pneumococcal polysaccharide antigen may give supplementary information, especially in patients treated with antibiotics and in those unable to produce a representative sputum specimen. Bronchoscopically obtained material is preferred when possible, both for bacterial culture and for a rapid diagnostic test.

13/7/16 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

03463981 EMBASE No: 1987216562
Aetiology of community-acquired pneumonia in hospital treated patients
Holmberg H.
Department of Infectious Diseases, Orebro Medical Center Hospital, S-701 85 Orebro Sweden
Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases (SCAND. J. INFECT. DIS.) (Sweden) 1987, 19/5 (491-501)
CODEN: SJIDB ISSN: 0036-5548
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

From May 1982 a prospective 1-year study of adult patients with community-acquired, radiologically verified, hospital treated pneumonia was performed at the Department of Infectious Diseases, Orebro Medical Center Hospital, Orebro, Sweden. The study included 147 patients with a median age of 71 years. Special efforts to diagnose a pneumococcal aetiology were accomplished by antigen detection of the pneumococcal C-polysaccharide (PnC) in sputum and saliva samples and by serological methods for determination of antibody titres against PnC. A pneumococcal aetiology was established in 46.9% of the patients, including 8.1% with double infections. Altogether Haemophilus influenzae and influenza A virus were noted in 9.5%, respectively, Mycoplasma pneumoniae in 5.4%, legionnaires' disease in 2.7% and Branhamella catarrhalis in 2.0%, whereas enteric gram-negative bacilli as aetiological organisms were not found in any patient. These findings imply that penicillin should still be the first drug of choice in hospitalized adult patients with community-acquired pneumonia in Sweden.
?logoff hold